UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA ALEXANDRIA DIVISION

CHRISTIAN ALBERTO SANTOS . Civil Action No. 1:20CV821 GARCIA; SANTOS SALVADOR . BOLANOS HERNANDEZ; GERSON .

AMILCAR PEREZ GARCIA; ISMAEL CASTILLO GUTIERREZ,

Plaintiffs,

vs. . Alexandria, Virginia . August 11, 2020

2:00 p.m.

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CHAD F. WOLF, in his official .

capacity as Acting Secretary, .
U.S. Department of Homeland .
Security; U.S. IMMIGRATION .
AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT; .
MATTHEW T. ALBENCE, in his .
official capacity as Deputy .
Director and Senior Official .
Performing the Duties of the .
Director of U.S. Immigration .
and Customs Enforcement; .
RUSSELL HOTT, in his official .
capacity as Field Office .
Director, Washington Field .

Office, Enforcement and .
Removal Operations, U.S. .
Immigration & Customs .
Enforcement; JEFFREY CRAWFORD, .
in his official capacity as .
Director, Farmville Detention .

Center; IMMIGRATION CENTERS OF AMERICA, LLC; ARMOR CORRECTIONAL HEALTH

SERVICES, INC.,

Defendants.

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TRANSCRIPT OF PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION HEARING
BEFORE THE HONORABLE LEONIE M. BRINKEMA
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
(Via Telephone Conference)

COMPUTERIZED TRANSCRIPTION OF STENOGRAPHIC NOTES

		2
1	<u>APPEARANCES</u> : (by telephone)	
2	FOR THE PLAINTIFFS:	SIMON SANDOVAL-MOSHENBERG, ESQ. KRISTIN F. DONOVAN, ESQ. GRANVILLE CLAYTON WARNER, ESQ.
4		Legal Aid Justice Center 6066 Leesburg Pike, Suite 520 Falls Church, VA 22041
5		and JOSEPH D. WEST, ESQ.
6		NAIMA L. FARRELL, ESQ. THOMAS J. McCORMAC, III, ESQ.
7		Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP 1050 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
8		Washington, D.C. 20036-5306 and
9		SIRINE SHEBAYA, ESQ. AMBER QURESHI, ESQ.
10		National Immigration Project of the National Lawyers Guild
11		2201 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. Suite 200
12		Washington, D.C. 20007
13	FOR DEFENDANTS WOLF, ALBENCE, HOTT, AND	LAUREN WETZLER, AUSA YURI S. FUCHS, AUSA
14	U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT:	United States Attorney's Office 2100 Jamieson Avenue
15	COSTOMS ENFORCEMENT:	Alexandria, VA 22314
16		
17	AND CRAWFORD:	411 East Franklin Street Suite 600
18		Richmond, VA 23219
19	FOR DEFENDANT ARMOR	EDWARD J. McNELIS, III, ESQ.
20	CORRECTIONAL HEALTH SERVICES, INC.:	CHRISTOPHER F. QUIRK, ESQ. Sands Anderson, P.C.
21		1111 East Main Street, Suite 2400 Richmond, VA 23218
22		ANNELIESE J. THOMSON, RDR, CRR
23		U.S. District Court, Third Floor 401 Courthouse Square Alexandria, VA 22314
24		(703)299-8595
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               MR. McCORMAC: Thomas McCormac from Gibson Dunn.
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               THE COURT: All right, is that all plaintiffs
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     counsel? I assume so, all right.
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               And counsel now for the defendants? Mr. Wolf?
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               MR. FUCHS: Your Honor, this is Yuri Fuchs, Assistant
     United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, on
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    behalf of the federal defendants, and the civil chief, Lauren
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     Wetzler, is on the line as well.
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               THE COURT: All right. How about for the Immigration
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     Centers and Mr. Crawford?
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               MR. ERBACH: Your Honor, this is John Erbach with the
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     law firm Spotts Fain in Richmond, Virginia, on behalf of both
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     Jeff Crawford and Immigration Centers of America, Farmville,
     LLC.
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               THE COURT: And for Armor Correctional Health
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     Services, Inc.?
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               MR. McNELIS: Your Honor, this is Edward J. McNelis,
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     III, with the law firm of Sands Anderson in Richmond. I'm also
     seated here with Christopher Quirk. We are counsel for Armor.
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               THE COURT: All right. Now, in terms of the
     plaintiff -- plaintiffs, Mr. West, are you the main
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     spokesperson?
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               MR. WEST: No, Your Honor. I am going to
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     introduce -- well, she's already introduced herself -- my
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     colleague, Naima Farrell, a member of the D.C. and
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Massachusetts bar who has been moved in, admitted pro hac vice for this case. She will handle things for the Gibson Dunn team. THE COURT: Which means the plaintiffs. MR. WEST: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Yeah. All right, that's fine. All right. Now, it's very important because we are on the record, so that my court reporter can get a good, clean transcript, that each time an attorney is speaking, Ms. Farrell, you'll be easy because you're the only female voice we're going to have, but for the other voices, you've got to state your name first or we won't be able to ascribe the statement to the correct speaker, so please be diligent about that. All right, I wanted to ask first of all a question because I think it significantly affects the posture of the, of the motion that's before us, which, of course, is the plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction, and that is, according to what we read in The Post the other day, the CDC has, in fact, I understand it, begun an inspection. Is that correct, or is that not correct? And I'll ask, I quess, Ms. Farrell, you can respond to that. MS. FARRELL: All right. Your Honor, we read the same thing in The Post, and so we assume that it has begun, but

I think that that question is better asked of the government.

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               THE COURT: All right. Mr. Fuchs?
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               MR. FUCHS: Your Honor, this is Yuri Fuchs. Indeed,
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     the --
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               THE COURT: Wait, Mr. Fuchs. I'm sorry, are you on a
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     cell phone?
               MR. FUCHS: No, I'm on a landline, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: All right. Well, it wasn't very clear.
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     You're going to have to speak loud because we had trouble
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    hearing you.
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               MR. FUCHS: Okay. I can, I can pick up the receiver
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     if you want me to speak into that.
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               THE COURT: Absolutely.
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               MR. FUCHS: All right, I'll do that. Your Honor, the
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     inspection has begun, so the details of that is that the CDC is
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     in the facility from Monday through Friday of this week.
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     are ten personnel on the ground. Their major objective is to
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     basically oversee collection of nasal specimens, basic testing
     of volunteer detainees and staff, administering questionnaires
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     to staff and detainees to assess symptoms and factors for
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     illness, and then to recommend workplace assessment of
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     infection controls and prevention practices, and they plan at
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     the end of the week to have an oral debrief with the facility
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     and then to issue a report sometime in the future regarding
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     their findings at the facility.
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               THE COURT: Well, when you say in the future, do you
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MR. FUCHS: We don't know that for certain, Your

Honor. I would say on the point of the medical inspection, in

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- this case, Dr. Moore has submitted pretty detailed medical records of how frequently they're subject to medical monitoring, to the kind of quality of care that they receive, to how the facility has looked at them, and what they've provided to the exact plaintiff, so I would actually stipulate that those -- that the quality of the medical care isn't as in dispute as plaintiffs said that it is.
 - THE COURT: Well, I think it is in dispute. I mean, the plaintiffs were claiming in some cases, they were simply given Tylenol to treat what they claimed were very uncomfortable conditions and that they have not been monitored on a fairly regular basis. I mean, there is a conflict.

MR. FUCHS: Your Honor, I don't want to -- I'm sure -- the plaintiffs have their own experiences, and I'm sure they disagree with the course of their treatment, but in this particular case, the -- Dr. Moore has set forth record evidence detailing when they're being treated, the times, the checks, what kind of symptoms they are -- have at the time, and whether or not it requires additional follow-up, and plaintiffs -- so -- and that sort of, sort of dispute over treatment is a kind of case that this Court -- that the Fourth Circuit and other courts in this district have in the past sort of said that's not the basis for a deliberate indifference claim, and this is the sort of dispute over the quality of treatment which cases like Clawson, Kiernan, have all said that that can't rise

to a substantive due process claim.

THE COURT: Oh, these are somewhat extraordinary times, and I think in some respects, a lot of the traditional jurisprudence may be changing because the law does have to meet the times.

All right. I saw in *The Post* article, and I can't recall which attorney was cited for the plaintiffs, but,

Ms. Farrell, my understanding was that, that the position of plaintiffs was that the, the CDC inspection would be too narrow.

MS. FARRELL: Yes, Your Honor. Yes, Your Honor. This is Naima Farrell. And so we are, we are, of course, grateful and happy that the CDC is investigating Farmville, and we think that is long overdue, it's a welcome development, but based on the limited information we have so far about the CDC's investigation, we believe that it will be too limited for the reasons that Your Honor has already suggested, particularly honing in on the medical conditions and then also based on the timeline that Mr. Fuchs just suggested, that sounds to us to be entirely too long.

With respect to the medical records, as you noted, those are very much in dispute, and we have had, you know, contemporaneous conversations with our clients about the type of symptoms that they have been experiencing, and, Your Honor, it was quite disturbing, honestly, to hear from our clients

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what they were going through, and so we don't know how to explain the discrepancies in those records other than to stay that they are incomplete and inaccurate. THE COURT: Well, in terms of Dr. Venters' ability to do the assessment that you're requesting, how quickly would he do it? MS. FARRELL: He could go in this week, Your Honor. He could go in this week. In other cases, he has gone in and done the, the study over two days, and so he could be there this week to do it. THE COURT: In the previous studies that he has done, has he evaluated the medical treatment of the inmates, or was he again simply looking at the, the hygienic measures taken by the facility? MS. FARRELL: He has looked at both, Your Honor, and he has looked at the processes that the facilities engaged in, including with respect to things like sick call and how quickly the facilities have been able to respond and the adequacy of their response to various treatments, in addition to looking at the spread of the disease. THE COURT: All right. Now, there are, what, 270 or so, roughly, inmates in this -- or detainees in this facility; is that right? 200 and something. MS. FARRELL: I believe it lists 299 at last count.

THE COURT: Okay. Does anybody know -- and I guess

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this question might go to Mr. Erbach -- how many -- I'm sorry,
no, this would probably go to Mr. McNelis: What's your medical
staff there at that facility? How many, how many doctors, how
many nurse practitioners, how many nurses do you have there?
          MR. McNELIS: Your Honor, we have one -- oh, Your
Honor, this is Edward J. McNelis, III.
          THE COURT: Yes, sir.
          MR. McNELIS: Your Honor, we have one full-time
medical director. We have roughly 20, I believe, nursing
staff, including RNs, LPNs; and then we have some CNAs,
certified nursing assistants, that assist in, for example, the,
you know, the temperature screening and things of that nature.
But our medical director is full time, 40 hours, but she's
available 24/7. She's on call 24/7.
          THE COURT: And the medical director is an M.D.?
          MR. McNELIS: She is an M.D., Your Honor. I believe
that she is Board certified in internal medicine, either that
or family practice. I don't have the CV in front of me, but
she's Board certified in either family practice or internal
medicine.
          THE COURT: All right. And one of the things that I,
I'm amazed that no side has presented among all the papers
we've got here, I don't have a picture of what Farmville looks
like. I have no blueprints that show me the layout of the
space. I have no photographs that would show what these dorms
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12 look like, which I think is absolutely invaluable information that the Court needs to have to understand exactly, you know, what we're talking about. Is that available? Mr. Fuchs? MR. ERBACH: Your Honor, this is John Erbach on behalf of defendants Crawford and ICA Farmville. I believe we could get that available for the Court if that's necessary. I will say a general description is laid out in, I believe, nine dorms that are separated from each other, a separate medical unit, and then the entryway has a sally port that separates those entering the facility from the rest of the population. But if Your Honor would like us to supplement with some form of blueprint or photographs, I'm happy to get that for Your Honor. THE COURT: I'd like both, and, of course, those should be shared with opposing counsel and cocounsel as well. In terms of these dorms, are they all essentially the same size and layout? MR. ERBACH: I think they're approximately the same layout, but they are different sizes, and there's different capacities. My understanding is on the smaller end, they accommodate approximately 40 individuals. On the larger end, they may accommodate as much as 100 individuals.

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percent, a little less than 50 percent capacity. So, you know,
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     I couldn't speak to exactly how many people are in each size
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     dorm.
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               THE COURT: Is each dorm being used at this point
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     right now?
               MR. ERBACH: I believe they are -- yes, I believe
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     they are being used, and in part the reason they're all being
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     used is to cohort individuals who are COVID-19 positives
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     separately from those who are negative.
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               THE COURT: And in terms of the sleeping
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     arrangements, are these single beds or are they bunks?
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               MR. ERBACH: They are bunks, and they're kind of
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     arranged, I think, with several coming out from each other in
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     spokes. I think a photograph of the bunks would be helpful.
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               THE COURT: You said they're coming out in spokes?
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     Did I hear you correctly?
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               MR. ERBACH: Sort of, yeah. They're sort of
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     attached, like, at the ends.
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               THE COURT: Yeah, I definitely need a picture of
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     that.
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               MR. ERBACH: Okay.
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               THE COURT: Okay, all right. And so that the medical
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     facility is a, is a separate building from the dorms?
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               MR. ERBACH: I don't think it's a separate
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     building -- it may not be a separate building from all of the
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- 14 1 others, but it's a separate part. It's separated from the 2 dorms itself by a wall at least. 3 THE COURT: All right. In terms of the bathroom 4 facilities, is there, like, one large bathroom at the end of 5 each sleeping space, or how is that set up? MR. ERBACH: My understanding is that there's at 6 7 least one bathroom for each dorm. 8 THE COURT: And what's in those bathrooms? Toilets, 9 urinals, sinks, and showers, or what's in there? 10 MR. ERBACH: That's, that's my understanding, Your 11 Honor. 12 THE COURT: I mean, do you know the ratio of 13 facilities per inhabitant? 14 MR. ERBACH: I do not know that. 15 THE COURT: Are there standards -- does anybody know, 16 are there standards in an institution of that sort of, you 17 know, like, one toilet per 15 people or anything like that? 18 Does anyone know? 19 (No response.) 20 THE COURT: By the great silence here, I'm assuming 21 nobody has a sense of that, all right. 22 MR. FUCHS: Your Honor, this is Yuri Fuchs. I'm 23 trying to really search the PBNDS. If I, if I see it, I'll try 24 and look through it quickly.
 - THE COURT: All right. Okay, all right. Obviously,

to by any of the defendants.

we don't have all the information that we should have to really
have a 100 percent handle on this case, but the motion that's
before the Court today is, is really asking for several forms
of relief which I would be surprised would really be objected

The first thing that the plaintiffs are seeking is an agreement or an injunction, if I have to issue it, that none of the four plaintiffs, the named plaintiffs in this case, would be retaliated against for having brought this lawsuit or would be transferred out of the facility at least without the agreement of their counsel. Is anyone really opposed to that? Let me ask Mr. Fuchs first of all.

MR. FUCHS: Your Honor, there would be -- there would be no disagreement about any kind of retaliation towards, towards plaintiffs as far as filing any kind of lawsuits. In terms of transferring them, ICE has not agreed to any kind of injunction regarding transfer.

I will say that there have been no transfers out of the -- in or out of the facilities since June 2, and there are no plans to transfer the detainees, and I don't know if there is some sort of vague or lack of clarity in the papers, but there's actually never been any kind of plan to transfer these detainees or other detainees at the facility in Texas.

THE COURT: All right. Well, that was a concern that the plaintiffs had, and they want to be guaranteed or protected

against that. So what I, what I read between the lines, 1 2 Mr. Fuchs, is that, that your agency does not want to agree to 3 a mandatory injunction, but in principle, there is no 4 opposition to the concept that the plaintiffs would not be 5 transferred, unless for some reason they and their counsel wanted them to be transferred. 6 7 Is that a fair statement? 8 MR. FUCHS: I don't think I could fairly say that 9 the, that the agency would agree to any kind of injunction in 10 or against transfers. 11 THE COURT: All right. 12 MR. FUCHS: But I can represent that the detainees 13 are not at any kind of risk or plans of being transferred. 14 THE COURT: Okay. Then the other form of relief that 15 they're seeking at this early stage is an agreement that there 16 would be no transfers into the facility until there are proper protocols in place, and again, my understanding is that since 17 18 June 2, there have been no transfers in. 19 Is that correct, Mr. Fuchs? 20 MR. FUCHS: That is correct, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: All right. Why was this transfer done? 22 What was going on in Texas -- I'm sorry, in Florida and Arizona 23 that required this mass transfer?

MR. FUCHS: Your Honor, so the operational needs that motivated the June 2 transfer were twofold. So the first was

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1 that ICE has a general policy of balancing out its detainee 2 population among the facilities. The Arizona and Florida 3 detainees came from facilities that had higher population 4 concentrations than Farmville, and prior to them being -- as 5 stated in Crawford's declaration, prior to them being sent to the Farmville facility, ICA, Crawford did discuss the 6 7 population transfer with, with ICE. 8 The individuals were screened prior to their 9 transfer, and they were screened and ultimately tested and 10 excluded from the general population after transfer. 11 The second reason is ICE has an air regulation 12 whereby in order to move agents of ICE, they have to be moved 13 from one location to another with detainees on the same 14 airplane, I believe, and so that is the other reason that led 15 to the transfer. THE COURT: Explain -- I'm sorry, explain that second 16 17 one to me. 18 MR. FUCHS: That's, that's about as much information 19 as I have, Your Honor. It's --20 THE COURT: You're saying that when ICE agents have 21 to be transferred to different locations, people have to be 22 with them? 23 MR. FUCHS: Well, that is my understanding of an ICE 24 air regulation. That is not the primary reason. The other 25 reason, as I stated before, is because ICE has to balance out

- 1 its detainee populations among different facilities, but that
- 2 is the -- that is the other reason. That's an ICE air

with them. That's got to be what that means.

emergency or any other compelling reason.

- 3 regulation that requires detainees and staff to be on the same
- 4 flight, so they're being moved around.
- 5 THE COURT: I think what you're saying then is when 6 you move inmates -- or detainees, you have to have ICE people
- 8 MR. FUCHS: Yes.

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- THE COURT: All right. But, you know, this June move
 was during a time period when the virus was still heavily
 circulating, and the BOP was not moving its population around,
 so what possible rational reason would there have been for ICE
 to do this for it sounds like just a sort of a bureaucratic
 purpose? I mean, there apparently was not an overcrowding
 - MR. FUCHS: I can't necessarily represent that there is overcrowding, Your Honor, but there was in the Arizona and Florida facilities, there was a higher population density that wasn't present at Farmville. So to the extent that it was -- I don't necessarily know that it was just some, some bureaucratic on-off switch. I think there was also a concern for, as I pointed out, ICE balancing out the level of population at its facilities.
- 24 THE COURT: All right. Now, what exactly, what steps 25 did they take in Florida, not at Farmville but in Florida and

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Arizona to be sure that the people they were transferring out were not carrying the virus? Were they quarantined for two weeks before they left the facility? MR. FUCHS: That I don't know, Your Honor. I can represent that the detainees were screened prior to transfer for any kind of COVID symptoms or exposure to COVID. THE COURT: And the screening involved what? MR. FUCHS: I --THE COURT: The problem is, as we all know right now, and certainly back on June 2, it probably was even more primitive because this thing keeps changing week by week, simply taking a temperature is not a guarantee that the person is not positive. We know that the problem with this disease is it can be asymptomatic, so a person can be carrying the virus and not showing a fever and not showing any symptoms, which is why the concept of a two-week quarantine when you're moving people around is the safest way of ensuring that they're not going to be contaminating anyone. So as far as you know then, there was no two-week quarantine of these people at the facilities before they left; is that correct? MR. FUCHS: Not at the facility, but when they did come to the facility, they were quarantined, and the CDC interim quidance recommends that when they come -- when individuals are received into a facility, that facilities have

the ability to take measures to quarantine, isolate them, and test them, and that's what's happened here in Farmville.

I will say, Your Honor, I don't think screening is just limited to a temperature check. I think they also ask actually specific questions about exposure to COVID and other symptoms. So I don't think it's the case that they are necessarily missing asymptomatic detainees filtering through the system.

THE COURT: Well, I mean, not to be crude about it, but res ipsa loquitur, I mean, you have this large movement of people from two hot areas on June 2, and by June 22, you've got significant increase in the COVID positive infection rate at the facility, and the only factor that seems to have changed dramatically was that influx of 70 or so new people, which is just, you know, incredibly dramatic, and it seems to almost make the case that there was some terrible mistake made along the way.

And, of course, as I said, that kind of transfer of people who've been in that kind of an environment does seem to run afoul of the CDC guidance that was in place at that time, and it seems -- and it certainly is not consistent with how the BOP has been functioning in that time period. So I think this case has a lot of significant problems for, for the defendants in that respect.

All right. In terms of the second line of relief

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that -- again that the plaintiffs are seeking today is an injunction that would prohibit the transfer, as I said before, of any detainees out of the facility until there is a proper protocol in place. Again, I know ICE as a matter of principle doesn't agree to any kind of mandatory injunction, but is it correct that ICE at this point has not transferred anybody out of the Farmville facility since June 2? MR. FUCHS: I believe that is the case, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. So if there were to be an injunction imposed, it doesn't appear as though it would wreak any, any kind of real problem, any significant inconvenience, or any kind of irreparable harm to Farmville, correct? MR. FUCHS: Not necessarily, Your Honor. Again, coming back to your point about us not conceding about the, about the injunction, but I think there is a point where the CDC interim guidance, for one, it's not a mandatory prohibition on detainee transfers. And here, going back to sort of, obviously, anticipating future reality, if there is a prohibition on transfers in and out of the facility, you could have a situation in the future where, for instance, one facility around the country is overburdened, does have a huge amount of the high detainee population, and Farmville, let's say it comes down to, I don't know, under 20, under 10 percent capacity, and

if such an injunction were in place, then you couldn't shift

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     around detainee population from the overburdened facility into
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     Farmville.
               Obviously, it's subject to the fact that any kind of
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     transfer would, would be done with precaution, such as
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     screening and testing.
               THE COURT: Well --
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               MR. FUCHS: I don't think that there's -- sorry.
               THE COURT: The way out of that is you'd file a
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     motion with the Court for relief from that particular portion
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     of the, of the injunction, and you would prepare a, a statement
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     as to how the transfer was going to occur so that the
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     appropriate safeguards could be checked on, and most likely, it
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     would be no problem with getting a pass, but the problem is the
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     track record right now is not a good one, and, and so the
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     requests that the plaintiffs are making at this point, when
     you, you know, when you look at certainly this point the
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     balancing of the harms, the harms here are interesting.
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               The harms about a transfer, a transfer out harm,
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     however, I will say to you, Ms. Farrell, if it's not involving
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     your four clients, and they're the only parties you represent
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     at this point, the fact that people are leaving the facility in
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     and of itself doesn't potentially have any harm for your
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     clients, does it?
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               MS. FARRELL:
                             That's -- sorry, excuse me.
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     true, Your Honor. The transfer out harm would be to, to our
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     clients if they were transferred out personally.
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               THE COURT: Correct.
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               MS. FARRELL: And then, of course, to the public or
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     the folks who are being transferred.
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               THE COURT: I mean, there may be other components of
     society that would be endangered by Farmville transferring
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     people out, but in terms of the plaintiffs who are in this
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     case, it really doesn't make any difference whether Farmville
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     lets people go. It's bringing them in that both poses the
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     possible risk without proper safeguards to your clients.
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               MS. FARRELL: That's correct, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Okay. All right. All right. The next
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     thing that you asked for in your motion for injunctive relief
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     was immediately allowing the inspection by the, the private
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     doctor. Other than the time frame that it might take to get
     the CDC -- and I understand that the local Virginia health
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     department is also involved in that inspection; is that
     correct, Mr. Fuchs?
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               MR. FUCHS: I'm sorry, Your Honor, the --
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               THE COURT: Yeah, the CDC -- I'm sorry, the CDC
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     inspection is being done in conjunction with the local Virginia
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     health department; is that correct?
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               MR. FUCHS: That is my understanding. They were
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     brought in at the request of the Virginia Department of Health,
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     and the findings will be shared with the Cumberland and
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Piedmont health departments. I don't know the specifics of who, if anyone, from the health departments -- of those health departments is on the ground with them, but I know that to the extent you can say in conjunction, they are working in conjunction with them. THE COURT: All right. Other than the timing issue, I'm not sure at this point, Ms. Farrell, why that should not be a sufficient protection of your clients' rights. Do you want to articulate your position on that? MS. FARRELL: Yes, Your Honor. I think, so there are a few points. First of all, we don't know the scope of the CDC investigation. We know what has been reported in The Post, and what Mr. Fuchs represented is that it likely will not cover everything that, you know, we would want looked at particularly with respect to, to medical treatment. Additionally, our expert is an expert in correctional health. He has conducted at least seven of these inspections at facilities. He knows what to look for. He knows where to And, you know, we, we think that he would be able to go in to get the information that we need quickly. Additionally, you know, we don't know if the CDC

results will be public. We would be interested to listen in on the debrief on Friday that Mr. Fuchs said the CDC will be giving to folks in the facility. We don't know if results will be public, and again, we don't know if the CDC will be making

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     recommendations and whether the facility will be required to
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     follow them. The CDC, you know, can't necessarily order
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     compliance the same way that the Court can.
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               THE COURT: Mr. Fuchs, what is the position of the
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     government on allowing counsel for the plaintiffs to be able to
     listen in on that debrief?
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               MR. FUCHS: Your Honor, I don't have enough
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     information on exactly what's going to take place in the
     debrief. I don't necessarily know that having other parties on
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     the line is, is all that necessary.
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               I will say that PRR represents that any kind of
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     recommendations that the CDC is going to offer is that they're
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     going to implement in accordance with their existing policies.
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     So it's not that CDC will just offer these recommendations in a
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     vacuum and they will be taken.
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               As to, you know, whether or not counsel can, can
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     listen in, I can't make any representations as of this time.
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               THE COURT: How quickly could you find out?
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               MR. FUCHS: I could, I could ask right after the
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     hearing and hopefully, hopefully fast-track it if asked to.
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               MS. FARRELL: Your Honor?
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               THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.
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               MS. FARRELL: Excuse me.
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               THE COURT: Yeah.
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               MS. FARRELL: So I, I think it would -- like I said,
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I think it would be wonderful if we'd be able to listen in on the debrief at the end of the week, but respectfully, I think, you know, we still would ask for, you know, for our own expert to go in. We think that he can, can proceed quickly and get the Court the information that it needs most quickly.

And we also just want to say that, you know, as defendants have agreed to follow CDC's guidelines before, that is part of their own agency, the PBNDS, and they have not done so. They've shown that they won't do so when it becomes inconvenient and when it matters most, and we think that the transfers that they undertook were a key -- key data points to show that they do not follow the guidance unless they are ordered to do so.

We would also point out Your Honor had asked what was going on in the Arizona and Florida facilities at the time of the transfer, and there was litigation ongoing at those facilities at that time, and of the 74 people who were transferred in who, who defendants purportedly screened before they arrived, 51 of those people ultimately came down with COVID-19 and spread it into the population.

So we, we would just point out that that is such an egregious example of violating the CDC's policies and guidance and that again we would, we would ask that the Court conduct its own investigation.

THE COURT: Well, what I'm going to do is this: I

think it certainly would be very valuable to the plaintiffs in particular and to the Court to find out what exactly the CDC reports on Friday. It would also certainly help Dr. Venters if I ultimately authorize him to conduct an evaluation, he doesn't have to go over territory that's already been looked at, especially if he agrees with the findings of the CDC. In other words, it could shorten -- if I, if I do ultimately authorize him to go in, it would shorten the amount of time, it seems to me, that he would need to conduct his evaluation.

So I really don't -- and since the debrief is this

Friday, it doesn't significantly delay anything. So what I'm

going to do on that portion of the plaintiffs' motion that

requests, that requests that the -- the Court to order that the

Farmville facility open up to an evaluation by Dr. Venters, I'm

going to withhold ruling on that until, until one of two things

happens.

If the defendants indicate that they will permit -- I don't think I have to let them do that. I think I can order them to allow counsel for the defendants (sic) to be able to participate and to listen in on that debrief, and after that, I can reevaluate whether there's still a need to allow the plaintiffs' expert to go in.

MR. FUCHS: Sorry, Your Honor, this is Yuri Fuchs.

On that first point of letting counsel listen in on the phone call, I would note there actually are Privacy Act concerns with

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    having plaintiffs' counsel on the, on the phone call on Friday
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     that I, that I would have to check as well.
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               THE COURT: What would the -- the only privacy issues
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     I could possibly see there would be if the names of individual
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     detainees are being discussed. What other privacy issue could
     there be?
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               MR. FUCHS: I believe that's that. That's that.
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     That's why -- that's the one concern would be that the CDC
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     report and its protocols of personal -- any kind of personal
     identifiers.
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               THE COURT: Oh, I'm sure --
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               MS. FARRELL: Your Honor?
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               THE COURT: Go ahead, Ms. Farrell.
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               MS. FARRELL: Your Honor, we'd be happy to, you know,
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     sign a protective order. And also, we would ask that
     Dr. Venters be permitted to listen in on the call as well.
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               THE COURT: Yeah, I think that makes good sense.
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     I'm going to order that, all right?
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               Now, of course, I've not even bothered to address the
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    Winter factors, but I'm finding in this case that there is a
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     likelihood -- a strong likelihood of success on some of the
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     merits of this case. There is no question in my mind from the
23
     objective standpoint that all parties had to know that the
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     COVID-19 virus was a pandemic, that it was particularly
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     sensitive to populations that are incarcerated, as would this
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group of plaintiffs have been, and there's plenty of evidence through both the CDC guidelines which were public and which the defendants clearly all knew about. We also have Armor's recommendation to Farmville that they stop accepting inmates as of April of 2020.

There's just a ton of evidence in this case at this point, and we haven't even gotten into discovery yet, that would strongly support a finding at this preliminary stage that there is a likelihood of success on the merits, that there were significant violations of the requirements that there be, you know, substantive due process afforded to these plaintiffs in terms of reasonably protecting them from a very significant health emergency, and so I'm comfortable with that.

And in terms of balancing the harms, there is potentially no harm that I can see to the defendants. In fact, if anything, there's a benefit in getting the defendants all the help possible in getting good procedures and practices in place so that there are no more or a minimal number of positives.

You know, I point to the Alexandria Adult Detention

Center in this district, which has, I think, a population

probably close to the Farmville one, and unlike Farmville, has

people coming and going as local arrests are made and people

are then shipped out, and unless my numbers are wrong, they've

had one positive in all the months that they've had these

inmates coming and going, which says that a well-run correctional institution can avoid mass contamination.

The other thing I'm concerned about, and, of course, there's always a balance of the public interest, although there's nobody here representing the people of Farmville and nobody's representing the staff that work at that facility, there's got to be a concern in the local community because the people who work at this facility go home at night. They shop in the local stores. They go to the local churches. They have their families. And they've got to be concerned about whether there's adequate safety precautions going on at that facility. And so I see absolutely no harm whatsoever to any of the defendants in going forward in this way.

So I'm going to grant in part the plaintiffs' motion for preliminary injunction, and it will, it will provide that the defendants are enjoined from transferring any of the named four plaintiffs out of the facility unless they and their counsel have agreed to such a transfer and that there will be no retaliation taken against the four plaintiffs in this lawsuit.

I'm not going to enjoin the transfer out of anyone else at this point because none of the plaintiffs in this case would be affected by that. That's a public policy issue that should be considered carefully, but that's not before us.

I am also then going to order that Dr. Venters and

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- Case 1:20-cv-00821-LMB-JFA Document 46 Filed 08/12/20 Page 31 of 35 PageID# 1045 31 counsel for the plaintiff be allowed to listen in on the CDC debrief and will require the defendants to make sure that those arrangements are put into place. That's the level of relief that I intend to give at this point. And I would want by this Friday good, clear photographs of the layout of a standard dormitory -- layout of the bathroom and blueprint. And I want to make sure --MS. FARRELL: Your Honor --THE COURT: Wait, wait. Lastly, I want to make sure that I include in the injunction that there'll be no transfers into the facility until everybody is satisfied that there are proper protocols and safety measures in place for such transfers.
 - MR. ERBACH: Your Honor, this is John Erbach on behalf of Farmville. Just so I can get some clarity on the request for the photographs and the layout of the bathrooms and the blueprints, I'm not sure if there's any security concerns. Can we have an order permitting us to file those under seal with the Court? That way, both opposing counsel will have it, the Court will have it, but it could be subject to a protective order.

THE COURT: Yeah, I'm going to permit that. It's the kind of thing that is not inappropriate. So I will grant that. Go ahead.

1 MR. ERBACH: Thank you, Your Honor. 2 MS. WETZLER: Your Honor, this is, this is Lauren 3 Wetzler, also with the federal respondents, and following up on 4 what Mr. Erbach just asked about, I was actually going to weigh 5 in with precisely that point regarding the operational security concerns. 6 7 I have been communicating about Your Honor's inquiry 8 earlier with ICE, and there are some very significant concerns, 9 and so in addition to filing under seal, we would request that 10 that be -- that those be filed ex parte. If that's not 11 amenable to Your Honor, then at a minimum, if they could be 12 filed Attorneys' Eyes Only? 13 There are significant concerns about those documents 14 being permitted -- the clients being permitted to see them and 15 anyone who's in the facility having those leaked because of potential for vulnerability of officers to attacks or escapes 16 17 or smugglers. 18 THE COURT: Well, first of all, Ms. Wetzler, the inmates already know what the dorms look like. They know what 19 20 the bunk beds look like. I'm not asking for the perimeter, you know, the perimeter of the facility. I'm not asking for the 21 22 whole facility in that respect, but I would think, Ms. Farrell, 23 your clients don't need to see those pictures, do they? 24 MS. FARRELL: No, they don't, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: All right. So we'll do Attorneys' Eyes

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     Only, all right?
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               MS. FARRELL: Your Honor?
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               THE COURT: Yes.
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               MS. FARRELL: This is Naima Farrell for the
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    plaintiffs. Could you or we could please ask Mr. Fuchs what
     time the call will be taking place on Friday, and then also set
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     a deadline for both plaintiffs and defendants to report back on
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     the -- report back to the Court?
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               THE COURT: All right. Mr. Fuchs, do you know what
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     time that debrief is set for?
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               MR. FUCHS: Your Honor, I do not at the moment, but I
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     can try and find out.
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               THE COURT: All right. Well, obviously, I don't want
     to put that in an order. You're on the record. I expect you
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     as responsible attorneys to, you know, give the plaintiffs'
     counsel a clear notice as to the time, and make sure that, you
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     know, whatever the call-in facility is is definitely going to
     work, all right?
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               MR. FUCHS: Will do, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Okay. And in terms of a report back to,
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     to us, my calendar is pretty open next week. We could, we
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     could -- Monday, August 17, I'm available. I have a matter at
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     10:00. Other than that, I can put this on for 11:00 if you'd
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     like for a phone conference like this.
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               MS. FARRELL: Fine for the plaintiffs, Your Honor.
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     Thank you.
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               MR. FUCHS: Your Honor, Yuri Fuchs. It's fine for
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    me.
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               MR. ERBACH: John Erbach. That works for us.
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               MR. McNELIS: Ed McNelis. That works for us as well,
     Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Very good, all right. So we're going to
     get an order out, I hope, today, if not, you'll get it first
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     thing tomorrow morning, that memorializes what I've just said.
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     And again, I'm looking forward to the photographs and
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     blueprints. And when you get that, make sure you send it to us
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     in an envelope that makes it clear that it's being filed under
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     seal for eyes of counsel only, all right?
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               MR. FUCHS: Yes, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: All right. Anything else that we need to
     address at this time?
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               MS. FARRELL: Not from the plaintiffs, Your Honor.
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     Thank you.
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               THE COURT: All right. I'll take the silence of the
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     defendants meaning there is nothing further. So we will then
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    hear back from you on Monday the 17th, at 11:00. And it will
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     be done by the same phone-in procedure that we've done today,
23
     all right? All right?
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               MS. FARRELL:
                            Thank you, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: All right.
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               MR. FUCHS: Thank you, Your Honor.
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               MR. ERBACH: Thank you, Your Honor.
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               MR. McNELIS: Thank you, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Thank you-all. Bye-bye.
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                               (Which were all the proceedings
 6
                                had at this time.)
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                       CERTIFICATE OF THE REPORTER
          I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript of
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     the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
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                                                 /s/
                                         Anneliese J. Thomson
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